

THE TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLE.

Pax Valentia Bay Correspondence.

Knowlton, Valentia Bay, Ireland, June 6, 1865.

Having the Site for the Shore End of the Cable—

Commission and How Compound B-Risk Began—

Killarney and Street Intelligences—Surveys and Soundings—

Upon—Presented to the Corporation of the Corporation—

Good Beginning of a Great Work.

I left London on the evening of Monday, the 1st inst.

for Valentia Bay, to see the site for the British

terminus of the cable. The scientific corps chosen

for the great cable duty consisted of Cyrus W.

Smith, Esq., on behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph

Company; Mr. C. F. Varley, assistant electrician to the

same company; Mr. John Temple, engineer to the Tele-

graph Company; Mr. W. T. Ansell, superintendent engineer

and inspector of the International Electric Tele-

graph Company. The Knight of Kerry, a gentle-

man who has been one of the strongest advocates and

supporters of the project, accompanied the commission.

Mr. J. A. Beckes, artist to Frank Leslie's Illustrated

Paper, and your correspondent made up the party.

A portion of the commission were to join the other

on the 24th, and crossed the Irish Channel on the model steam-

ship Connacht. The party stopped at the Gresham

Hotel to make the final preparations for the trip. Mr.

Field visited the 1st Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on official

business, the nature of which did not require; but the

functionary assured him that he, with other of the

governmental officers of Ireland, would be present at the

commencement of laying the cable early in the Great

Western and South of the Railroad for Killarney en route for

Waterford. The day was pleasant, and the trip through

the counties of Dublin, Kildare, Kings, Queens,

Kilkenny, Tipperary, Limerick, Waterford, and

Dork was highly enjoyable and appreciated. The

scenery on the route was in many places delightful,

and, accompanying a good mentor who had travelled in

Ireland, I had pointed out to me the residences of some

of the leading gentry and nobility of Ireland, among

which were Carrigrohilly Abbey, the residence of H. Grattan

Leinster; Carton; Lyons, the residence of Lord Con-

naught; Palmerston House, seat of the Earl of Mayo;

Moore Abbey, the property of the Marquis of Drogheda;

Dawson Grove, the demesne of the Earl of Dawson; Bal-

lysh, the residence of Sir Charles Coote, Bart., and

others too numerous to mention in a newspaper letter.

Some of the places seen were of very ancient date, and

brought vividly to my memory my early reading of the

Irish chieftains, which the "Irish chieftains" of the

Irish chieftains of the Cromwellian wars.

The party reached the Lakes of Killarney shortly after

three o'clock P. M., where dinner, which had been or-

dered at the Lakeside Hotel, was served in the

Grand Hotel. At the close of the repast carriages were

waiting at the door of the hotel to take the party direct

to Valentia Island, which was forty Irish miles from

the shore. The party, which consisted of the

commissioners, and a few attendants, were conveyed

across the water by a small steamer, and landed on

the island at about half past five. The island is

about five miles long, and is bounded by the

Atlantic Ocean on the west and south, and by the

lakes of Killarney on the east and north. The

climate is very pleasant, and the scenery is

very beautiful. The island is very fertile, and

produces a great quantity of corn and other

grains. The island is also very healthy, and

is a very desirable place of residence. The

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SOUTH AMERICA.

The War on the River Plate—

Victory—Strength of the Argentine

Republic, &c.

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Buenos Ayres, April 28, 1865.

The whole country is in an uproar, and military and

naval preparations are the order of the day. On the

evening of Friday, April 14, six Paraguayan steamers

passed down from the Fortresses of Humaita and into the

Parana river, where two Argentine steamers were lying,

and, without previous notice, attacked them. The

Paraguayan steamer Igara was foremost, and, in passing,

threw a cable on board the Argentine war steamer, the

Twenty-fifth of May, and ordered the men to make fast.

The Paraguayans boarded and took the Twenty-fifth of

May, after a hand to hand fight, in which nearly every

man on board the Twenty-fifth of May perished. The

Paraguayans then proceeded to the Gualeguay—another

Argentine war steamer, which was near by, at anchor,

undergoing repairs—and the fleet opening upon her with

musketry, grape and canister, she was soon obliged to

surrender. After firing on the city of Corrientes, the

Paraguayan fleet took the captured vessels to land and

proceeded up the river.

There has been for a long time a treaty with Paraguay,

which was binding as the law of the land, and which

required that both Paraguay and the Argentine

Republic should give notice of any intention to declare

war. "Should Paraguay give notice, it was even de-

clared that "should Paraguay declare to cross Corrientes

with an armed force, it would not imply or necessitate

war." At the same time a treacherous attack was made

on the navy, and an army was marched into the province

of Corrientes.

The news of these events reached Buenos Ayres at

about four o'clock P. M. on Sunday, April 15; at five

o'clock P. M. the Cabinet met, and at once resolved on

war, and at half-past six o'clock P. M. a proclamation

was issued through the city declaring war against Para-

guay. A crowd gathered in the principal public square

and, although the President, who was in the city, was

brief and enthusiastic speech. The crowd then visited

several other ministers and consuls and quietly dispersed.

Later accounts state that on April 14 the Paraguayans

had returned to the front of the city of Corrientes,

and that five thousand infantry with two thousand

five hundred dismounted marines had taken possession

of the city without opposition. The Paraguayans had

thousand militia enrolled and armed, but they offered no

resistance and quietly retreated. Foreseeing the attack,

the Governor, Lagranga, with the civil and military

authorities, had fled to the city of Corrientes, and, being

menaced and afterwards occupied, the government retired

to San Roque. A proclamation had been issued calling

all citizens to arms, and the Government had fled to

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Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

The calendar yesterday was very large, as will be seen

by a condensed report of the cases. A number of crim-

inals were tried and sentenced.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE OF A NOTED FORGER—

A LARGE HAIL OF COUNTERFEIT BILLS AND

PORTAL CURRENCY OBTAINED BY THE DESTRUC-

TION OF THE INDICATOR.

John A. Cantor, alias Cant, a noted forger, was tried

and convicted of forgery in the second degree, having in

his possession a large amount of counterfeit money, dies,

presses, and other materials necessary for carrying on

this infamous business. The principal witness which

Assistant District Attorney Hutchings called to

testify was the Indicator, a small, black, iron, and

has been a sinner in the army. Early last February, while

in a drinking saloon in the Eighth avenue, Cantor,

the principal, introduced himself to him and said he had

something to sell which would be good for him, and

offered to dispose of him seven thousand dollars in

five dollar bills on the Mechanics' Bank of New Haven

and in fifty cent postal currency. Mr. Stout agreed to

take a quantity from him, and entered into a negotia-

tion to have him delivered at a certain place. In the

mean time Mr. Stout communicated with Mr. W. M. W.

Gerrin, a government detective, and officer Ryder, of

the Metropolitan force, and Cantor was arrested with

the Indicator, and a search, which was made, resulted

in the discovery of a large quantity of counterfeit money

and a large lithographic stone, dies, an unfinished ten

color, coloring and paper were found in one of the rooms

of the Indicator, which were seized and conveyed to the

station house.

Counsel for the prisoner asked the government

detective if he did not know a counterfeiter by the

name of Cantor, who was living in the city. The

detective replied that he did not know him, but that

he had seen him in the city. The government

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